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Fires - marking. Counsel and cooking.  
Ernest T. Saxon. Boy Scout Camping  
Woodcamp G. G. Handbook for Fires.  
I know how to run a treasure hunt.  
April 1940. Streamling 1. Kents.

Institutional Camps.

Organizational

Athletic

Chp. I - Pinkerton.

Canoes - 3. <sup>1.</sup> Birch bark, <sup>2.</sup> wooden, <sup>3.</sup> canvas

W. Canoes great stability and very heavy.  
Rarely on canoe trips bear it water for  
any time. Absorb water which makes it  
heavier. On long opposite effect. Very  
speedy. Clear cut lines, nice  
looking.

Birch Bark <sup>tendency to</sup> bulge on warp. Very light  
and cat. Built for rapids or fast water.  
Keel upward

Canvas type - regular.

Planking into stem.

light, same stability as w. canoe.  
Good looking lines. Very seldom out of shape.  
Easily mended. Cedar ribs. Cedar planks.

W. Canoe. Bass wood made of  
East bay

Longitudinal strip canoes. Made of strip  
of cedar & few ribs.



Cedar ribbed canoes. Made all of ribs.

Bang plate for protection. Not used on trips.

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1. Draw diagram of course and measurements.

2. Enlist equipment necessary for game.

3. Outline method of play and rules of game.

4. Describe briefly useful tactics for skillful players.

Treasure Hunt. ✓

Counsel and cooking fires ✓

Matine in Recreation.

Tennis. ✓

Kind of canoes. ✓

Baseball (Hand book) ✓

1. Dance. ✓

Track & Field.

Hockey. ✓

Summary for Camp Ed.



Good. War Canoe.

Bibliography:

The canoe, by Robert L. Pinkerton  
Chp. 4. 5. 6.

Small Watercraft. (A Handbook)

Theory of the Canoe.

Parts of Canoe:

Bow seat.

Stem seat.

Bow deck.

Stem deck.

Painter ring

Painter.

Ribs.

Thwarts.

Planking.

Floor boards.

Keel.

Bang Plate.

Canoes.

Parts of the paddle:

Tip, edge, blade, shaft, grip.

Terms used:

Bow, stern, port, starboard.

Terms used in war canoeing.

Launching:

Use whole crew to lift and  
carry to edge of water or dock. 422



stem and first crew, hand over hand until craft is afloat.

The stem paddler is in command and sees that all movements ~~and~~ are performed by the canoe in rhythm.

### Embarking:

Stem paddler numbers the crew from one to seven and they in turn line up along the canoe in their respective positions with paddles on the ~~far side of the canoe~~ upright grip end down. On the command, "Ship paddles" the crew place paddles on the far side of the canoe. "Ready to embark and embark" the crew enter in the following manner. They step directly into the centre. Stem paddler or number seven goes first followed by 1, 6, 2, 5, 3, 4. The crew is then told on which side they are to paddle. On the command, "Ready to Shift weight & Shift" the nos. move to their respective sides. Paddle Shift?  
(To disembark use same method in reverse order.)

### Water Commands:

Pick her up forward and Stroke.

The paddle lies across the gunwales and at the command "pick her up" the paddler grasps the paddle <sup>at the shaft</sup> along the blade and at the grip. From there the paddle is placed diagonally into the water leaving the arm straight that is on the shaft. On the command "stroke" the paddle <sup>parallel</sup> is drawn towards the stern of the boat.



L. Creighton.

Pick her up backward and stroke.

The backward stroke is similar to the forward stroke except that the paddle is placed in the water towards the stern of the canoe. On the command "stroke" it is drawn towards the bow and parallel to the canoe.

Ready to hold her and hold'er.

On the command "ready to hold her" the paddler places his paddle <sup>blade</sup> diagonally forward <sup>with</sup> edge <sup>on top</sup> out. The heel of the hand is placed on the gunwale, <sup>two fingers on shaft</sup> and on the command "hold'er" he bears down firmly on the paddle. <sup>blade in water</sup>

Ready for a port turn and stroke.

To turn the canoe to the port side the paddlers on that side of the canoe do a backward stroke and those on the starboard side do a forward stroke.

Ready for a starboard turn and stroke.

For the starboard turn the paddlers on the starboard side do a backward stroke and those on the port side do a forward stroke.

Ready to shift paddles and shift.

(Including shifting weight.)

On the command "ready to shift paddles" the paddlers continue their forward strokes and <sup>924</sup> finish at the command of shift. At that point the paddles are:- 1. raised vertically in the air. 2. The hands change place on the paddle. 3. The paddle is placed across the gunwale. 4. Paddlers shift weight to middle. 5. Paddlers shift weight to new position. As soon as new position is reached paddlers <sup>start</sup>



Landing:

Head on.

Slip on.

Diagonal. describe

Strokes for Stern paddler in W or Canoe:

Big I.

Place paddle diagonally forward in the water and draw it as far as the hip level, then <sup>turn blade</sup> with edge <sup>up</sup> ~~and turn it~~ away from the boat with a hard stroke. This is used to turn the canoe to the same side as the paddler. describes a fig. J

Draw.

In order to bring the stern of a canoe to the side the paddle is on, the paddle is placed horizontally in the water and is drawn in right angles to the boat. Picked up with an edge

Push over.

For a push over stroke the paddle is placed in the water ~~on~~ opposite the paddler and is pushed away from the canoe at right angles. By using this stroke ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> stern <sup>turn</sup> turns to the opposite side of the paddler.

Drag.

The stern paddler places his paddle <sup>(edge ways down)</sup> in the water diagonally backwards close to the stern of the boat. The paddle is held there firmly and by <sup>doing</sup> this the bow of the boat moves to the side the paddle is on.



### Under Steer Keel.

The blade of the paddle is placed far under the keel of the craft so that it is really on the other side of the stern. This brings the canoe to the <sup>opposite</sup> side as the one the steamer is paddling on. (Ask me about this.)  
Strokes for. New paddler in War Canoe.

### Forward Stroke.

This stroke is the same as "pick her up forward and stroke."

### Back Stroke.

This is the same as "pick her up ~~forward~~ backward and stroke."

### Safety Regulations: Prevention of Accidents.

1. Keep weight in the center and low.
2. Don't overload.
3. In rough <sup>water</sup>, keep canoe at right angles to crest of wave.
4. On a wind, canoe should be slightly bow heavy or on an even keel.

In case of tipping never swim to shore but hang on to the canoe right side up.



Write up your notes cause stroke. Please.

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## Tengo Movements.

### I The Whip

1-2 Slide L forward

3-4 " R "

5 Touch L " ,

taking wt momentarily.

6 Rock back on R

straightening both knees,

\* drawing L back to R.

7-8 Dip back on R h.

### II Backward Rt. dip :- May be used as continuation of above movement.

1-2 Rock for'd on R.

3-4 Slide L for'd.

5 " R sdw'd.

6

7-8 Dip back on R

### III Run Around.

1-2 Slide L for'd.

3 " R " (wt. on ball)

4 " L "

5-6 Cross R in front of L, heel leading,  
both knees bent. Followw crosses  
L in front of R.

7-8 Strengthen knees.

1-2-3-4 Turn of balls of ft.

5-6 Slide L bkward.



7-8 Slide on ball of h & drop back into a dip on R.

Note: No leader in place, on  
counts 1-2-3-4, the follower starts on her  
R foot & takes four small steps around  
him so that she finishes facing  
the line of direction & is ready to  
st. for'd on her R as he steps  
skw'd L.